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# THE Caledonian Mercury

No. 9130. EDINBURGH.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1780.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

By Desire of His Grace the

DUKE of BUCCLEUGH, Captain-General, and of the  
President and Council of the Royal Company of ARCHERS,  
On MONDAY Evening next, will be presented a Comedy called, **THE SCHOOL FOR WIVES.**

With an ADDITIONAL SCENE.

Belville, Mr. WOODS;  
General Savage, Mr. BAILEY;  
And Lecson, Mr. CAUTHERLEY.  
Mrs. Belville, Mrs. MONTAGUE;  
Miss Lecson, (with a Song) Mrs. HITCHCOCK;  
And Miss Walsingham, Mrs. SMITH.

To which (by particular desire) will be added,

## THE MAYOR OF GARRAT.

Written by SAMUEL FOOTE, Esq.

Major Sturgeon, Mr. WILKINSON;  
Jerry Sneak, Mr. BAILEY;  
And Mrs. Sneak, Mr. SHIELD.

N. B. On TUESDAY Evening, *The School for Scandal*, with the new  
Pantomime of *Harlequin Sorcerer*, with Alterations. And on WED-  
NESDAY the 15th, (by particular desire) *The Brothers*, with *The Touch-  
stone*, &c. being the last time of Mr. WILKINSON's performing this sea-  
son.

**M. MARCUCCI**, who had been regularly in-  
structed, from an early period of life, by the best Masters in  
Europe, in the Art of DANCING, with a view to follow it as a pro-  
fession, has not only had the honour to teach the children of some of  
the first families in this country for several years, but also the good for-  
tune of their countenance and protection. So far, therefore, it is from  
her intention to leave this City, or give up teaching, as has been indu-  
triously reported, that she has desired her Brother, who was also regu-  
larly bred to that profession, to come to Edinburgh before next win-  
ter, in order that they may carry on that part of genteel education more  
completely, and that they may have it in her power to express the gra-  
titude she owes to her friends more fully than words can do.

## MR. PELLOUIN,

A native of France, who has been in the practice of teaching the  
FRENCH LANGUAGE for some time past.

OFFERS his Services to the Nobility and Gentry in Musselburgh,  
Inverkeith, and the country around, and humbly flatters himself  
he will give satisfaction to such Ladies and Gentlemen as are pleased to  
be educated under his direction, in that genteel branch of Literature.

He will wait on Ladies and Gentlemen, at their own houses, at hours  
most convenient for them; and such as chuse will be instructed at his  
lodgings, at Mr. Veitch's in Newbigging, near Musselburgh, where mes-  
sages to him may be directed.

TO BE SOLD,

**AN ENSIGNCY** in the Seventy-first Regiment.  
Apply to James Ferrier writer to the signet.

**A FURNISHED LODGING** in the New  
Town, east side of St David's Street, entering by the Meus  
Lane, to be LET, for three months certain, or longer time, as can be  
agreed upon, and entered to immediately.

The House consists of parlour and drawing-room, two bed-chambers,  
a bed-closet, two servants rooms, kitchen, pantry, cellar, and other con-  
veniences.  
The House to be seen every day from twelve till two o'clock. And,  
for further particulars, apply to James Clephair wright, Shoemaker's  
Land, Canongate.

## A COUNTRY HOUSE.

TO BE LET.

**THE** Old House of PENSTON, from one to six years, five miles  
from Haddington, upon the Edinburgh road, with a good gar-  
den and a park of three acres. The stage-coach passes to and from Ed-  
inburgh every day; and there is good coal within a quarter of a mile.  
Apply to Provost Thomson at Haddington.

## BRUNTSFIELD HUTT,

TO BE LET, and may be entered to immediately, at the head of  
Bruntsfield Links, with or without a large room in the garden,  
at the back thereof, stable, &c.

A good tenant will find every encouragement, by applying at Mr  
Brown's warehouse, Lawn market.

Not to be repeated.

To be LET FURNISHED, and may be possessed immediately.  
**THE** House of TRINITY LODGE, near Newhaven,  
pleasantly situated on the sea shore, consisting of three public  
rooms, and five bed-chambers, besides servants apartments and office  
houses, a good garden, and with or without five acres of grass inclosed.  
Apply to Mr Johnston in the Exchange.

## HOUSE of MERCHISTON to LET, and LANDS to be SOLD.

**TO** be LET, and entered to at Whitunday first, the  
Mansion-house of MERCHISTON, within fifteen minutes walk  
of the Cross of Edinburgh. It is fit to accommodate a large family, and  
has suitable offices of every kind, with a well stocked pigeon-house.  
Also to be SOLD, by private bargain, the Lands of MERCHISTON,  
consisting of about 38 Scots acres; or to be leased in lots, as purchasers  
shall incline.

For particulars apply to John Gordon clerk to the signet.

## LEVEN LODGE,

**TO** be LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, and entered to  
at Whitunday first, together with a Stable, Coach-house, Brew-  
house, fixed copper, and pump-well, a bathing-room neatly fitted up,  
and other offices.

Along with the Lodging, which is fit to accommodate a large fam-  
ily, and contains one room thirty feet long, and fourteen feet high, will  
be let the GARDEN and small PARK thereto adjoining, consisting  
together of about three acres. The garden is mostly surrounded with a  
brick wall of about ten feet high, and is well stocked with fruit-trees of  
the best kinds.

The premises lie within twenty minutes walk of the Cross of Edin-  
burgh, within the toll-bar at Wright's Houses, have easy access for foot  
passengers by the Meadow, and for carriages by the West Port, and  
may be seen every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, from eleven to  
two o'clock.

For particulars apply at the house, or to James Saunders, writer to  
the signet, Castlehill.

## SALE of BROAD CLOTHS at ALLOA.

**UPON** Tuesday the fourth day of April next, there will be exposed  
to sale, by public roup, in the shop of Messrs Haig and Alexander,  
merchants in Alloa, a Large Assortment of Broad Cloths, Shal-  
loons, Timmies, Durants, Poplins, Sattins, Crapes, Thicketts, Hair-  
flanges, Ladings, Velvets, Flannels, Napkins, Stockings, Gloves, Hats,  
Twist and Metal Buttons, Tapes, Ribbons, a quantity of Run, and va-  
rious other articles.

The roup will begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and continue till all the  
goods are sold off; and ready money to be paid for every article.

**THE** Creditors of Messrs HAIG and ALEXANDER merchants  
in Alloa, are required immediately to lodge their claims and  
grounds of debt, with depositions on the verity thereof, with Alexander  
Birnie writer in Alloa, trustee upon their fequidrate estate; certifying  
such who fail, that they will not be entitled to any share in the first di-  
vidend.

ALEX. BIRNIE.

## TOY-SHOP,

Next door to the Entry of the Exchange, Edinburgh.  
JOHNSTON and ALSTON have collected, on the spot, from the first  
artists in the kingdom, a large assortment of the following, amongst  
many other Goods; and as they are resolved to sell them on the very  
lowest terms, they hope to enjoy the continuance of public favour.  
Commissions will be executed with the strictest honour.

## THE GOODS ARE,

A very large assortment of La-  
dies' and Gentlemen's buckles,  
the most fashionable patterns,  
in gold, silver, pinchbeck, gilt  
and plated.  
Elegant set buckles.  
Gold bracelet and shirt buckles.  
Gold rings of all different kinds.  
Gold lockets, bracelet, & shirt-pins.  
A great variety of smelling-bottles,  
in gold, silver, and tortoise-shell.  
Picktooth, ewee, and lancet cases,  
in ditto.  
Seals, set in gold and pinchbeck  
gilt.  
A complete assortment of gilt dit-  
to, in cypress.  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's pocket  
and memorandum books, em-  
broidered, & in Turkey leather.  
Ladies' needle-books and pin-  
cushion boxes.  
Silk purses, plain and embroi-  
dered, & purse-runners of all kinds.  
Snuff-boxes, in great variety.  
Silver pencil-cases and pencils.  
Silk, hair, steel, and gilt watch-  
chains for Ladies & Gentlemen.  
Trinkets, hooks, and keys, for  
watches.  
Silver and metal thimbles, tor-  
toise-shell, pearl, ivory, and in-  
dentured knotting shuttles.  
Tambour handles, and needles,  
netting needles and pins, and  
steel and pearl hat-pins.  
Tortoise-shell, boxwood, ivory, &  
horn combs.  
Pen-knives & scissors, of all kinds.  
Spectacles for all ages, and cases  
for ditto.  
Opera glasses, concave spectacles,  
reading glasses, and telescopes.  
Great choice of walking-canes,  
with gold and gilt heads; sticks  
and whips of all kinds.  
Hair, silk, silver, and gold wrought  
cane-strings.  
N.B. All sorts of Silver and Jewellery Work, and Hair-Pieces,  
done in the neatest manner, on the shortest notice.  
The highest price given for Old Gold and Silver; likewise  
Silver Plate exchanged on the most reasonable terms.

## WANTED,

**A HOUSE-CARPENTER and a COOPER,**  
for the WEST INDIES.—As encouragement, they will go with  
the person whom they are to serve, who will leave this country in a few  
weeks.—Enquire at William Fettes merchant, Edinburgh.

**EDINBURGH and LONDON DILIGENCE,**  
by KELSO and NEWCASTLE.

**IS** REMOVED from Duncan M'Farlane's, at the foot of the Plea-  
fance, to JOHN DUMRECK's stable, late Mr Boyd's house, at  
the head of the Canongate, and will continue to set out from thence  
every lawful day.

## EDINBURGH and LONDON DILIGENCE,

By Berwick upon Tweed, Newcastle, and York.

And from LONDON to EDINBURGH by the same Road,  
SETS out every morning, at six o'clock precisely, (Sundays excepted)  
from Duncan M'Farlane's, foot of the Pleafance, Edinburgh; Mr  
Redpath's, the Red Lion, Berwick upon Tweed; Mr Robinson's, the  
Crown and Thistle, Groat-market, Newcastle; Mr Jackman's, the  
George Inn, York; and Mr Mounton's, the Cross Keys, Wood street,  
London: Carries three infirm passengers, each to pay as under:  
From Edinburgh to Newcastle, L 1 14 0  
From Newcastle to York, 1 1 0  
And from York to London, 2 2 0

Passengers taken up on the road from Edinburgh to Newcastle to pay  
3 4 d. per mile; from Newcastle to London 3 d. per mile. To be al-  
lowed 14 lb. of luggage; and all above to pay, from Edinburgh to  
Newcastle 2 d. per lib. from Newcastle to York 1 1 d. per lib. and from  
York to London 3 d. per lib.

The proprietors not to be accountable for any thing above the value  
of 5 l. unless the value thereof be specified, and paid for at the time of  
delivery.

Also, a NEW DILIGENCE from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Kirk-  
listone, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Kilsyth, and Kirkintulloch, and from  
Glasgow to Edinburgh by the same road, sets out every day at eight  
o'clock in the morning (Sunday excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's,  
White Hart Inn, foot of the Pleafance, Edinburgh; and from William  
Reid's, at the Union and Crown Inn, Gallowgate, Glasgow; each pas-  
senger to pay 12 s.

As the above are quite new undertakings, and will give the public an  
easy and convenient opportunity of passing through a number of trad-  
ing towns, to which at present there is no passage of this kind, the pro-  
prietors humbly hope for the favour and encouragement of the  
public, which will be gratefully received, and no endeavours spared for  
good accommodation on their part.

## NEW POST DILIGENCE,

(To run through in ONE DAY)

Between EDINBURGH and DUMFRIES,

To begin on Tuesday the 14th day of March current,  
WILL set out from HUGH CAMERON's, at the head of the  
Cowgate in Edinburgh, and from JOHN BUSHBY's, at the  
George Inn, Dumfries, every Tuesday and Friday morning at four o-  
clock from Dumfries, and five o'clock from Edinburgh, and return that  
night. Each passenger to pay 1 l. 3 s. and to be allowed 10 lb. weight  
of luggage, and all above that weight to pay 2 1 d. per lib. Passengers  
taken up on the road to pay 4 d. per mile.

Small parcels under 1 lb. weight to pay 6 d. from 1 lb. to 6 lb. 1 s.  
and all above that weight to pay 2 d. per lib.

The proprietors will not be answerable for cash, or any parcel above  
5 l. value; but they will have very good convenience for carrying papers  
dry and safe.

Performed by HUGH CAMERON, in Edinburgh;  
GEORGE DALYELL, in Linton;  
ROBERT JOHNSTON, at Bield;  
JAMES LITTLE, in Moffat;  
JOHN BUSHBY, in Dumfries.

## FINE RIGA LINT-SEED.

**L**ATELY imported into Leith, a quantity of FINE RIGA LINT-  
SEED, in sheeted barrels. Two barrels are equal to a Dutch  
hoghead. As this lintseed is of a remarkable fine quality, and well  
well with most soils in Scotland, it cannot fail of producing a plentiful  
and good crop of lint; and will be sold by applying to ALEXANDER  
MOURAY, at the Trustees Office, Edinburgh.

## ROUP of HOUSEHOLD-FURNITURE.

**T**O be SOLD on Tuesday the 21st instant, **THE WHOLE HOUSE-  
HOLD FURNITURE** which belonged to the late Mr John Dal-  
rymple, within his house in Queen-street, New Town.  
The furniture is elegant and new, and there is a large assortment of  
good bed and table Linen, with several fashionable pieces of Silver  
Plate.

After the roup of the furniture, there will be sold several quantities  
of WINES, a particular note of which will be shown by the clerk of  
the roup.

To be LET for 21 years from Whitunday next.

**THAT** commodious and well frequented INN, called the  
**PRESS**, being the only inn where chaises are kept, between  
Berwick and Dunbar, with about 160 acres of land lying around the  
inn, all well inclosed, and at present possessed by George Redpath.  
As also, **THE** Farm of **PRESS**, being between 400 and 500 acres,  
likewise possessed by said George Redpath, and partly inclosed. The  
lands are of a deep and excellent quality. They lie in the parish of  
Coldingham, and county of Berwick, are near the means of improve-  
ment, being about four miles from Eyemouth, and twelve from Ber-  
wick. Any person or persons inclining to take a lease of the premises,  
either jointly or separately, may apply to Sir John Home of Renton,  
Baronet, the proprietor, or to John Renton writer in Eyemouth, his  
factor.

To be SOLD, in the village of Inverkeith, north side of the street.  
**A** Gentle commodious **HOUSE**, consisting of twelve  
fire rooms, kitchen, and cellars, dovecot, stable for five horses,  
and all other offices suitable for the house; with a garden,  
Also ninety Scots acres of Land, all inclosed, of which the purchaser  
of the house may have what quantity he chuses.  
The house to be seen every lawful day, betwixt the hours of twelve  
and two.

For further particulars enquire at Mr Mitchellson writer to the signet,  
Canongate close, Edinburgh, or Mr Christie, the proprietor, in In-  
verkeith. Not to be repeated.

## HOUSE and OFFICE HOUSES TO BE LET or SOLD.

**T**O be LET, and entered to at Whitunday next, the House of  
**NORTH MERCHISTON**, situated upon the road from Edinburgh  
to Glasgow, about twenty minutes walk from the Cross of Edinburgh. The  
House consists of a hall, dining-room, drawing-room, four bed-chambers  
and closets, and two sleeping rooms without fires, a house-keeper's  
room, kitchen, scullery, cellars, and servants rooms. There is also a  
milk-house, wash-house, laundry, stable for four horses, a coach-house  
for two carriages, a back-courtyard, coal-yard, and water-pipe. A cow's  
grass can be furnished, if wanted; and some furniture, at present in the  
house, can either be allowed to remain, or taken away.

For further particulars, enquire at William Leslie writer to the signet,  
Mr Leslie has also power to treat for a private sale of the premises,  
and the LANDS of North Merchiston; to whom any person chusing to  
purchase them may apply.

## DALHOUSIE BLEACHFIELD 1780.

Five miles south from Edinburgh.

**WILLIAM DOUGLAS** bleaches (in the safest manner) at the  
prices as formerly, viz. all plain linen, yard wide or under.

Wove in a good reed at 2 d. per yd.  
1000, 24 d.  
1100 and 1200, 3 d.  
1300 and 1400, 3 1 d.  
1500 and 1600, 4 d.  
1700 and all above, 5 d.  
Tweels, damasks, and cam-  
brics, 4 d.  
Diapers, cottons, & lawns, 3 d.  
Coarse linen below 800, half  
white, at 1 d. halfpenny per  
yard.  
All cloth above yard wide, to  
pay in proportion.

Costs is taken in at Edinburgh by  
Messrs Andrew Gillespie, upholsterer, above the City Guard; George  
Boyd, cloth merchant, Lawn-market; John Wilson, bookbinder,  
foot of President's stairs; Robert Smith, merchant, opposite Fountain  
well; Patrick Jackson, merchant, head of Chalmers's close; William  
Bridges, grocer, head of Canongate; Alexander Thompson, mer-  
chant, foot of the old fish-market; Peter Smith, shoemaker, foot of  
Forrester's wynd; Alexander Ross, merchant, Grass-market; Dan-  
can McE, weaver in St James; Mrs Anderson, Chapel-street; William  
Haldane, mason, Nicolson's-street; William Paton, vintner, shore  
of Leith; Miss Straton, milliner, New Key Leith; John Douglas,  
merchant, Pittenweem; Andrew Johnston, merchant, Anstruther;  
Convener Brown, wright, Craik; John Cathie, merchant, in Mussel-  
burgh; Benjamin Simpson, merchant, Dalkeith; James Kinaird,  
weaver, ditto; William Wood, shoemaker, Coldstream; John Mun-  
drew, weaver in Middleton; Bailie Hildre, merchant in Peebles; An-  
drew Balfour, merchant, West Linton; John Niven, weaver in  
Pennyquick; John Martin, gardener in Loanhead; Laurence Smith,  
Liberton-kirk; and at the Bleachfield, where great care shall be  
taken.

**ADJOURNMENT** of the sale of Messrs COLVILLE's LANDS.  
**A**T the desire of several of their creditors, the Trustee has adjourned  
the sale till sometime in July next, before which time a meeting  
of the Creditors will be advertised, in order to settle the upset prices,  
and fix the day of sale.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain.

**THAT** Piece of LAND called **FOREBRAE**  
lying in the fields of Inverkeith, consisting of about 36 Scots acres,  
all inclosed with ditch and hedge. The hedges have been kept in the  
best order, and now make a complete fence; and the ground is subdi-  
vided into three square inclosures, about twelve acres each. There are  
likewise plantations of young trees on the angles, in a thriving condi-  
tion. The situation of the ground is the most inviting for building upon,  
as it commands the most pleasant and extensive view that can be well  
imagined. The grounds are well provided with water, and it is be-  
lieved, likewise with plenty of firestone for building.

If not sold before the first of August, will be LET for one or more  
years. The grounds are all laid down in grass.  
For particulars, enquire at Wright's Stationary Ware-room, Parli-  
ament Square, or Harry Guthrie junior writer.

## THE NEPTUNE of DYSART.

Captain JOHN MITCHELL.

By advice received last post, arrived at Helvoet  
sluys in Holland the 15th ultimo, and expected  
to reach ROTTERDAM in a day or two, when  
she would take in goods for LEITH, and  
places adjacent.

The Gentlemen who have ordered goods  
her, may rely on her sailing from Rotterdam amongst the first ships for  
the north of Forth.





Admiralty-Office, March 6.

**LIEUTENANT OAKES**, of his Majesty's ship the Prince George, arrived yesterday in the forenoon with dispatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney and Rear-Admiral Digby to Mr Stephens, of which the following are extracts.

*Extract of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich, at sea, the 15th of February 1780.*

**PLEASE** to acquaint their Lordships, that on the 13th instant I left the Bay of Gibraltar, with his Majesty's fleet under my command; the Marlborough, Invincible, and Defence arrived the same day, after conducting the victuals and store-ships to Mahon; during their passage to and from that Island they had not met with or heard of any of the enemy's ships cruising in those seas. In the evening his Majesty's ship the Triton joined me in the Gut, after having conducted the convoy and the money he was charged with safe into the port of Mahon, where he had remained two days, and then proceeded to join me with the Governor's dispatches: he reports to me, that every thing in that island was in perfect security and order.

Their Lordships will please to observe, by the correspondence between the Spanish Admiral, the General who commands the Spanish forces before Gibraltar, and myself, that I had given orders for the embarkation of Monsieur Langara to take place for England, upon the English prisoners not being delivered up.

On the morning of the intended embarkation the Spanish General sent notice, that the English prisoners were on their way to St Roch; that he had received positive orders from his Sovereign to treat them with the highest respect and attention; that the Court of Madrid were truly sensible of the humanity and urbanity with which their officers and men had been treated; directing him and the Viceroy of the province, and all his Catholic Majesty's officers, to treat the English officers with the greatest civility and kindness.

The Spanish Admiral, after having sent me his letter, acquainting me with his extreme ill state of health, and the dangerous condition of his wounds, not then healed, as likewise the General of the Spanish army's letter to him of that morning, wherein he mentioned the express orders of his Catholic Majesty relative to the treatment and respect he was to shew to the British officers on his receiving them at St Roch, and conducting them to Gibraltar; I thought it a most proper time to add to that generous treatment, which had made so great an impression on the Court of Madrid and the Spanish nation, by releasing the Spanish Admiral and the Spanish officers upon their parole of honour, signed by the Admiral and all the Spanish officers.

None of the common prisoners had been released, but such as were wounded or extremely sick, for which receipts were given; all the others, except 500, which are left at Gibraltar to be exchanged for British subjects, are now on board the fleet on their passage to England.

*Extract of a letter from Rear Admiral Digby to Mr Stephens, dated on board the Prince George at sea, the 2d of March, 1780.*

**THEIR** Lordships will receive herewith Sir George Rodney's dispatches, with a journal of the proceedings of the fleet since it has been put under my command; by which they will see, that I failed from Gibraltar the 14th of Feb. with Sir G. Rodney, who kept me with him till the 18th ult, when he made the signal for separating, and parted company, leaving me with the command of the fleet and Spanish prizes, except such ships as were ordered to proceed with him to the place of his destination. Nothing material happened till the 23d about one o'clock, when we fell in with a French convoy, consisting of two sixty-four gun ships, two large store-ships armed en Flutte, a frigate, and about thirteen sail of vessels bound to the Mauritius: They were so much on their guard, that before we could see them from the deck, except one, and of that only the head of her top-masts, they made sail from us: The signal for a general chase was made immediately, and the Resolution had the good luck to come up with the Prothee, of 64 guns and seven hundred men, about one o'clock in the morning, and took her without losing a man. She is commanded by Mous. Chilot, who I find was the commanding officer of the expedition: The whole convoy are, on the King's account, loaded with warlike stores and troops: The Prothee and Ajax, both of 64 guns, having money on board amounting to about one hundred and twenty thousand pounds. The Marlborough has taken a snow with warlike stores, and the Apollo, who parted company in chase the morning we saw them, has also taken one. The Invincible, Bienfaisant and Triton have just now joined with another small prize of the same convoy; the rest must have bore away in the early part of the evening; they were several hours that even the headmost ships did not see any of them.

3d March, Three o'clock.

**WE** have just made Scilly; I therefore dispatch the Apollo to Plymouth to give their Lordships the earliest intelligence of the arrival of the Squadron under my command.

## HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, March 6.

This day, in the House of Lords, Lord Shelburne, after a speech of near an hour and a half, made the following motion: "Whereas the Marquis of Carmarthen was dismissed from his employment of the Lieutenancy of the East Riding of the county of York, on the morning of that day when his opinion to support with his vote a motion that was made in this House on the 8th day of February last, was well known; and whereas the Earl of Pembroke was likewise dismissed from the Lieutenancy of the county of Wilts soon after he gave his vote on the same question, which office of Lieutenancy has been at all times important, but more particularly so under the present constitution of the militia; and whereas no cause has been suggested or communicated to either of the said Noble Lords for such dismissal, this House therefore hath every ground to believe that the same had reference to their conduct in Parliament: It is therefore moved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to desire that he will be graciously pleased to acquaint this House, whether he has been advised, and by whom, to dismiss the said two Noble Lords, or either of them, from their said employments, for their conduct in Parliament."

The Noble Lords who spoke on the above motion were, Lords Osborne, Pembroke, Abingdon, Stormont, Radnor, Edingham, Denbigh, Rockingham, Temple, President, Craven, Duke of Richmond, Lord Hillsborough, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chancellor, Lord Camden, and Duke of Devonshire. At length the House divided,

Contents for the motion,	36	Proxies,	28
Non-contents against it,	66	Proxies,	25
Majority against the motion,	30		

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, March 6.

This day, a petition from the county of Gloucester was presented to the House of Commons, by Sir William Guise, which, he said, contained the sentiments of the people in general of that county. The petition had for its object the reduction of the influence of the Crown, and the proper expenditure of the public money. These were objects of so much importance, that he trusted himself his constituents would experience the serious attention of that House on the occasion.

Mr Chester, the other member for Gloucester-shire, begged, that the House would not suppose that he approved of the petition; and he would take it upon him to say, there were many other persons in that county who were of his opinion.

The petition was brought up, and ordered to lie on the table. Lord Beauchamp moved, that his bill, relative to insolvent debtors, should be referred to a private committee up stairs, in order to have the blanks filled up; and that being reduced to such form, that it might become perfectly intelligible to every man, it should be reprinted, and circulated through the country, in order to afford persons, in the most distant parts of the kingdom, an opportunity of stating their objections to the House, if any they should have, before the bill should be referred to a committee of the whole House. As to the petitions that had been laid before the House against the bill, he looked upon them to be rather the petitions of the Hon. Gentleman in his eye (Mr Barrow) than of those persons whose names were annexed to them. That gentleman had spread an alarm through the country, and represented the bill, not as it really was, but as he himself had conceived it to be.

Much trivial conversation ensued, in which Lord Ongley, Lord George Gordon, and Mr Barrow, again expressed their disapprobation of the bill. When the question was put, they determined to divide the House. A division took place accordingly, which ended in a grand triumph to Lord Beauchamp, whose motion was supported by almost the whole House.

As soon as this division was over,

Mr T. Luttrell made to the House a most serious and solemn complaint against Lord North. He said, that from his general conduct in Parliament, and the approbation it had met with from his constituents, he never had entertained the least doubt, till Christmas, but he should be returned again to Parliament for Milborne Port, at the next general election. However, since that time, he had learned, to his astonishment, that the noble Lord had been tampering with the burgesses, and particularly with a Mr Medlicott, who is possessed of a very large property in that burgh, and, consequently, of considerable influence. This poor gentleman, he said, had been beset by as many tempters as St Anthony had been by devils in the desert: They had, indeed, a good deal of trouble to prevail; for he had sustained a siege of six months, before he had surrendered to them: He, however, at last, made a very honourable, or, at least, lucrative capitulation; and had such terms from the noble Lord, as became a man who had the honour to sit at the Head of the Treasury. The burgh was delivered up to him in consideration of the golden terms that had been offered. This was an attack upon the freedom of election in general; but it was particularly levelled at him, for he could prove to the House, that an agent of the noble Lord had declared, that, at all events, Mr Luttrell should not be returned to Parliament at the next general election; and that the Minister would pursue him to, and oppose him at, every burgh for which he should venture to stand candidate. To be selected from a minority of near two hundred, and singled out for Ministerial persecution, was, in his opinion, an honour to him, though he was obliged, as a member of Parliament, to complain of practices which tended to overturn the freedom of debate in Parliament, by making it dangerous for any man to speak his sentiments, when he should thereby draw down upon himself the full weight of Ministerial vengeance. There was not an article of which he accused the noble Lord, which he could not bring home to him. One of his witnesses had appeared in a variety of characters for the noble Lord: He had been sometimes his tenant; sometimes his steward; sometimes his agent; sometimes his attorney; and sometimes his recruiting sergeant.

The Hon. member then concluded with moving to the following purport: "That complaint having been made to the House, by a member, in his place, that several undue and corrupt practices had been used by the Right Hon. Lord North, first Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, or by others, acting as his agents, relative to the sending of members to serve in Parliament, for the burgh of Milborne Port, in the county of Somerset; the said complaint be taken into consideration on Wednesday se'ennight; and that evidence be then heard at the bar, in support of the complaint."

Lord North expressed the utmost astonishment at a charge, the subject matter of which he had never heard a syllable of till that moment. Mr Medlicott was indeed a country neighbour, with whom he had but a slight acquaintance; but in his life he had never made any bargain with him relative to the burgh of Milborne Port. The hon. gentleman charged him with a design to persecute; he assured him it was a design which he never had the least intention of forming. If he had intended to have removed the hon. gentleman from his seat for that burgh, it would have been a daring attempt, and highly criminal (said his Lordship ironically,) to supplant a gentleman, whose residence in Milborne Port, whose family connections, and whose estate lying in it, might give him right to call it his own burgh. The hon. gentleman had not specified any one act of corruption, therefore it was out of his power to make a specific defence. All he could say was, that he would support the motion, and pursue the charge to the end. He did not in the least apprehend, that want of preparation on his side would prevent him from making a satisfactory defence; at the same time he was convinced, that, with the fullest preparation, the hon. gentleman would be unable to support the charge which he had brought.

Mr T. Luttrell then moved, "That Thomas Hutchins Medlicott, Esq; and six other persons, should be summoned to attend that House on Wednesday se'ennight. The two motions were agreed to unanimously."

Mr Luttrell wished then to know whether he ought to move that Mr Medlicott should be ordered to bring with him the original of any contract made between him and any other person, relative to Milborne Port. An attested copy he could produce; but he was afraid it might not be admitted as evidence, while the original itself could be procured.

The Attorney General was of opinion, that it would be time enough to refer to the original, when the attested copy should be disputed. He therefore thought the hon. gentleman would have no occasion to move for it, till he should first hear the sentiments of the House relative to the copy.

Lord George Gordon wished to give some shape and substance to the bill for reformation, the outlines of which an honourable member (Mr Burke) had but chucked out to the House. He would be happy to come at the sentiments of both the petitioners and protesters; and as the former were continually declaiming against sinecure places, he was determined to put their sincerity to the test. He therefore moved, "That the great sinecure places of Tellers of the Exchequer should be abolished, and the salaries appropriated to the public use." He then called upon one of them (Mr T. Townshend) as one of the Tellers, and particularly as one of those who declaimed loudly against sinecure places, to second his motion.

Mr T. Townshend was not quite so complaisant as the noble Lord wished him to be; for he declined seconding the motion. He said, that the noble Lord was under a mistake; the public prints had indeed conferred on him a very honourable employment; they had made him Teller of the Exchequer; but it was to the news-papers alone he owed his appointment to the Tellership.

In this Mr Townshend was very right; and in refusing to second Lord George he acted like a Patriot indeed; for it is his father who fills the office of Teller; and it would be very unpatriotic indeed, to rob a father in complaisance to a number of petitioners.

Lord George's motion, therefore, for want of being seconded, fell to the ground.

Lord North rose next to open the Budget. As his Lordship did not lay the taxes before the House, that part of the Budget being deferred to Friday, he was up only about an hour and a half. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr Ord in the Chair, the noble Lord said, the Budget had, on a former occasion, been called a devouring one; but it certainly did not deserve the appellation. The navy, the army, the supporting of the just rights of this country, had devoured the treasure of the nation; the Budget was only a caterer, that was providing in the best manner possible, for their great objects. The subject in which his Lordship was engaged, was exceeding dry; and consisting chiefly of arithmetical matter, was too dull to entertain; too difficult and too complex to be fully remembered.

He enumerated the different grants voted in the Committee, the Supply, which amounted to 20,650,000 l. In that sum were included the ordinaries and the extraordinary expenses of the navy, the ordinaries of the army, and the extraordinary which then lay before the House, but which had not been voted. He had flattered himself, that, in raising this very great sum, he should have been greatly assisted by the India Company; but the propositions which they had laid before him were such that it was impossible he could agree to them; and if they should be laid before Parliament, they never should have his support. This country, in his opinion, had a very just claim to the whole of the territorial revenue in India; in opinion of all parties, this country had at least a right to an equal participation of that revenue with the Company; and, as far as depended on him, he was determined to maintain that right. But, if the assistance of the Company was delayed, it was only delayed; for next year it must necessarily be given; and that together with about 200,000 l. a-year annuities, which would fall to the public in less than a year, would make the business of the next budget an easy matter; though as much, perhaps more money would be wanting next year, than for the service of the present. It would, however, be necessary for Parliament to give the Company that notice in April, which by law they are to receive, relative to the debt due to them from the nation.

The navy debt, he said, had increased to such a size, that the discount upon navy bills was very high; he therefore proposed to pay off one million and a half of that debt out of this year's loan.

The deficiencies upon the taxes of the two last years, he was sorry to say, had exceeded 300,000 l. The taxes of last year had fallen short 167,000 l. but at that he was little surprised, as they were new, and consequently operated rather as experimental taxes than otherwise. But the house tax, that had been given for 260,000 l. had not produced quite 100,000 l. This deficiency had not arisen, he was sure, from any defect in the objects of taxation, but through the faults of collection, and the evasion of the householders. That tax had been called partial and unjust; he denied that it merited either of the epithets: He was convinced that the best way to avoid partiality was to rate the House, not according to the number of windows, but according to its value. By the mode of collection, many of the rich had escaped taxation; but though they did not feel the tax, yet it had not been oppressive to the poor. However, as it had not been sufficiently productive, he would take the liberty to propose to the House, from time to time, such regulations as he should think expedient to make the tax efficient.

The offers he had of money were numerous: He had offers of near 20, at least of 19 millions. He had endeavoured to make the loan at 5 per cent. with a tonnage of 5 shillings; but the subscribers would not lend on these terms. They had the money; he wanted it, and must have it; therefore was obliged to submit to their terms; which, however, were certainly better than those that he had made last year.

To raise the supplies for the current year, he proposed to issue Exchequer bills to the amount of 3,400,000 l. The land and malt tax would furnish him with 2,750,000 l.; and the disposable money of the sinking fund he would take at 2,500,000 l. In all eight millions six hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The remaining twelve millions he proposed to raise by a loan, with an interest of 4 per cent. which he valued at 74 per cent.; an annuity, for 79 years, of 1 l. 16 s. 3 d. which, at 16 years purchase, would produce 29 l. For every 1000 l. subscribed, he would allow four lottery tickets, which sold by Government at 10 s. and valued at 12 l. 10 s. would produce a profit of 10 l. upon the four tickets, which was equal to one per cent. Thus valuing stocks, in the four per cents, at

The annuity of 1 l. 16 s. 3 d. at

Profit on the lottery tickets, per cent.

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29

1. 104 gave

the subscriber of 100 l. a discount of 4 l.

The payments of the loan he proposed to be in the following manner:

On Saturday next, the 11th inst. 15 l. per cent. April 28. 10 l.

May 26. 10 l. June 23. 10 l. July 28. 10 l. August 15. 15 l. Sep-

tember 24. 10 l. October 24. 10 l. November 24. 10 l. In all 100 l.

The lottery he proposed should consist of 48,000 tickets; and that the payments of the subscription for them should be according to the dates and sums following:

On Saturday next, the 11th inst. 25 l. May 20. 20 l. July 14.

25 l. September 12. 20 l. October 20. 20 l. In all 100 l.

To pay the interest on 20,650,000 l. and provide a fund for the payment of the annuities, he would be obliged to impose taxes that should produce 697,000 l. But as he could not speak fully on the taxes then, not being sufficiently prepared for that subject, he would postpone it till Friday, when he intended to submit his plan of taxation to the Committee. He did not mean that the second meeting of the Committee should interfere with or delay the progress of the bill for reformation, which was to be committed that day. He wished to meet that bill fairly in Committee, and to deliver his sentiments fully on the subject.

The Noble Lord then concluded with a motion, That the Committee should sanction the plan which he had laid before them.

Mr Fox, according to annual custom, took the lead in making observations on the Budget, which, however, was allowed not to be bad, but much better than that of last year. The only substantial observation he made was, That if the Noble Lord had been offered nineteen millions, and he wanted only to raise twelve millions by loan, instead of being obliged to submit to the terms proposed by the subscribers, he must necessarily have been master of the terms himself, and, from the glut of money brought to market, make his loan at his own price.

Some other members followed Mr Fox, in making observations on the Noble Lord's plan. And, after much extraneous matter had fallen from the different speakers,

Lord George Gordon rose, and declared he would divide the House on the Noble Lord's motion, as he thought the people ought to be fully satisfied with regard to the object of their several petitions, the expenditure of the public money, before a single shilling more should be voted. He did not mean to retard the business of the nation; but he would stand up an advocate for the rights of the people. He therefore insisted on the question being put, and the House dividing, which was accordingly done, when there appeared,

For the motion,

Against it,

Majority,

103

28

74

This opposition was the most extraordinary that was ever known,

as it is the first time ever the House was divided upon a question of this sort; but Lord George was determined, he said, to be consistent.

From the London Papers, March 7.

Madrid, Feb. 15. Letters from Cadiz of the 8th inform us,

that the man of war l'Ange Gardien is arrived there; so that the French ship le Scipion is now the only one of the Squadron from Brest of which we have not as yet any account.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday a report was propagated, with a good deal of confidence, that Grenada had been attacked on the 12th of January, by Sir Peter Parker and Admiral Arbuthnot, and retaken with the loss of 900 men killed, and 1100 wounded.

Whether this report took its rise from the gentlemen concerned in the remarkable fluctuation of the stocks, yesterday in the alley, we cannot pretend to say; but we are sorry to add that no advices received this day confirm it.

The 64 gun ship, cash, head-money, and the Rose ships, at a correct calculation, will produce to Admiral Digby's fleet about 140,000 l. the eighth of which (17,500 l.) by the proclamation for the distribution of prize money in the case of two Admirals being in the fleet, will be divided as follows: The Commander in Chief will receive two thirds, and the junior Admiral the remainder. Mr Digby's share, therefore, will amount to 11,666 l. and that of Lockhart Ross, to 5833 l.

Yesterday Lady Rodney was present at the drawing room. Her ladyship was accompanied to St James's by the lady of Whitfield Keene, Esq; and being presented to their Majesties, was most graciously received.



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The last letters from the West-Indies brings the following interesting and important intelligence: That so great a scarcity of provisions prevailed at Martinico, that Monsieur de la Motte Picquet was under the necessity of sending a detachment of seven or eight men of war and store ships to St Eustatia and other places, to procure the necessary supply; of which Admiral Parker receiving intelligence, had so stationed the squadron under his command, that it was impossible for the French ships to return to Martinico without falling in the way of some or other of his cruisers; in consequence whereof the French squadron found it necessary to run into St Martin's Bay, where they remain blocked up by our fleet.

The French have dispatched so many capital ships to the West-Indies, that it is expected the London of 90 guns, will be added to the fleet which is going out to those seas under Commodore Walsingham.

Government on Saturday last received certain advices that the Breft fleet, which sailed the 6th ult. from Breft, were separated in a storm. Some have got back, and the rest not heard of.

It is confidently reported, that advice was received this morning, that three more of Don Langara's fleet were lost in the Bay of Cadiz, soon after the capture and destruction of the greatest part of that Admiral's fleet by Sir George Rodney.

Lieutenant Oakes, of the Prince George, brought over two large baskets of delicious fruits, taken on board one of the Spanish transports, as a present to her Majesty from his Royal Highness Prince William.

The Prophée, and her convoy, were a fleet destined for the Mauritius with stores, in order to enable their forces in that quarter to make an attack on the English settlements, in revenge for the loss of Pondicherry; this scheme, however, is now happily and effectually frustrated, as advice is also received of the Hippotame, of 50 guns, which sailed for the same quarter with two ships under convoy, in October last, being also taken and carried into St Helena.

On Wednesday last a messenger was sent off expressly from Lord Stormont's office to Beverley in Yorkshire, with an order of Council to apprehend three French persons supposed to be spies. They were taken up on Saturday at Beverley, and committed to Beverley goal by the Mayor of that town.

On Saturday last the cargo of the Dutch ships, consisting of naval stores, &c. taken some time since by Commodore Fielding, were condemned at Doctors Commons. The ships are ordered to be detained till after the examination of certain papers.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, March 6.

"Admiral Digby, with 14 sail of the line, is just come to at Spithead. They brought up with them a French 64 gun ship, which they took in the Bay, and which is said to have on board 70,000 l. in money.

"The Royal George, and some other ships, are put into Plymouth."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 7.

"This day, in the House of Commons, Mr Viner brought in a bill to restrain the arrest of the person of any defendant, on an execution for debts under forty shillings. It was read a first time.

"Lord Beauchamp requested the House would attend to a motion which he was then going to make. There were, he said, certain descriptions of debtors, who, though ready to deliver up their whole property, were never considered as objects fit to be relieved by an insolvent act; and were consequently condemned to perpetual imprisonment; he meant, debtors confined by the Spiritual Courts, and those detained at the suit of the Crown. Excluded from almost every hope of liberty, they pined in goals, and seldom, if ever, experienced the mercy of the Legislature, except on such occasions as no good subject wished to see, the death of the Prince on the Throne: For then, and then only, they were released by a general act of grace. There was likewise another species of prisoners who were objects of the indulgence and compassion of the Legislature. These were persons confined for debts and penalties incurred by having been engaged in a contraband trade. There existed indeed, an act of Parliament, by which, in time of war, they might regain their liberty, on entering into his Majesty's service, or finding sufficient substitutes to serve for them. To these men he meant to extend the benefit of the act which he had brought in a few days ago, for explaining and amending the act of the 32d of George II. commonly called the *Lords Act*. But, as he did not mean to deprive the service of the assistance of men, who, from their knowledge of the coasts, were very able pilots, he did not mean that they should obtain any benefit from his act in time of war, when, on consenting to become serviceable to their country, they could easily obtain their liberty. But, as, in time of peace, their country not standing in need of their services, they were necessarily condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or at least to imprisonment during the time of peace, he wished to afford them some relief, and to deliver them from a confinement which extinguished every ray of comfort in their breast. He concluded by moving, "That intensions be given to the Committee sitting above stairs on a bill to explain and amend an act of the 32d of the late King to admit one or more clause or clauses that should extend relief to persons confined at the suit of the Crown, and by Spiritual Courts." This motion met with opposition from Mr Barrow and Mr Brett, on the idea that it would encourage smuggling.

"Mr T. Townshend entertained a very favourable opinion of the motion. The debtors confined at the suit of the Crown experienced great hardships. He had known one, whose case he had submitted to the Board of Treasury. The person he alluded to had become insolvent, and had delivered up all his effects to his creditors: The Solicitor for the Crown to which he stood indebted, had been negligent, and had not issued an extent against his goods, till they had been all sold by the other creditors; had the extent been issued sooner, the Crown debt would have been paid, and the man might have been freed from the others by an insolvent act. But the other creditors having been expeditious in the proceedings, the unfortunate man still remained a debtor to the Crown, and consequently a prisoner. In cases of smuggling, he had observed a very great desire, in the Board of Treasury, to free prisoners from the penalty inflicted on them; but, for the sake of the revenue, they had always insisted upon the payment of the duties, on which terms alone they would consent to remit the fine.

"The motion passed without a division.

"Mr Butler moved for a return of the men, borne and mustered on board his Majesty's fleet, from the 1st January to the 31st of December 1779, distinguishing the seamen from the marines. This motion was calculated to show how many men had been employed in the fleet, more than the complement voted by Parliament.

"Mr T. Luttrell found on the table an account of 17,000 seamen employed, more than had been voted, for whom the nation had been charged 650,000 l. He was confident, that upon an average, the full number voted by Parliament had never been employed. He wished, in order to ascertain the real number employed, to have a list laid before the House, of the monthly returns of men actually borne and mustered. This he moved by way of amendment.

"A conversation now took place, in which some observations were made relative to the imprefs service, and the general state of the navy. Admiral Kappel said, that Ministers ought not to be too sanguine in their hopes from Sir George Rodney; for his ships were certainly not in the best condition. The Sandwich in particular was in a very bad one; and he had been assured, that had the Prince George been clean, the Admiral would have shifted his flag on board of her, and sent the Sandwich home. He admitted, that the Admiralty had shown a laudable attention to the preservation of ships by coppering them; but still, as they were not all coppered, as those under the command of Admiral

Parker were very foul, they must necessarily be a burden in a pursuit to those that were coppered. He did not, however, mean to insinuate, that Admiral Parker's ships were in a worse condition than those of Monsieur de la Motte Picquet. He believed they were equally bad on both sides.

"Mr T. Luttrell insisted, that so far from a greater number of seamen having been employed than had been voted, there was, to his certain knowledge, a deficiency of at least 2000 men in the complements of the 74 gun ships.

"Mr Panton denied the position, and maintained, that Sir George Rodney's ships were in good condition. The question was then put, and the amendment negatived without a division, and the original motion agreed to.

"Mr Huffy then moved for a list of the officers and men employed in the imprefs service, specifying port and place; stating the number of men who had been taken into the service by them; and distinguishing the volunteers from the imprefsed men. This motion was also agreed to.

"The contractors bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed for Monday next.

"Mr Parris then moved for the third reading of his bill, to regulate county elections. An opposition was made to the bill, but on a division, the motion was carried; another division also took place upon a clause in the bill: It was, however, sent up to the Lords in its original form.

"The report of the resolutions of the Committee of ways and means was then moved for.

"Mr David Harty begged the noble Lord in the blue ribbon would inform him what was meant by the words "the war," for the carrying on of which the present enormous sum was called for? If the noble Lord meant a war with the House of Bourbon, that he had no doubt every man in the kingdom would readily and cheerfully spend his last shilling to pursue; but if, under that expression, the present ruinous war with America was comprehended, and it was the intention of Administration still to persevere in that plan, he would oppose the vote of every shilling that was to be appropriated to so improper a use.

"Mr J. Joseph recommended short money-bills, after the plan of the Irish, which, he was convinced, would prove more satisfactory to the people.

"Mr Hartley again got up, and expressed his disapprobation of the Minister's conduct, in calling for so much more money from the Committee of ways and means than had been voted in the supply. There had been only eleven millions voted in the supply, and the Committee of ways and means had voted upwards of twenty millions. This, he said, was contrary to a standing order of the House, and was a gross informality which ought not to be overlooked.

"Lord North confessed, that only eleven millions had been voted in the supply, and that the order which the Hon. Gentleman alluded to was a standing order of the House; but, he contended, that the informality, then complained of, was of that nature that it could not be remedied. The difference, he said, between the eleven millions and the twenty millions, arose from the extraordinary services of the army, navy, &c. which, although they were not then voted, must be voted in a short time; and it would be impossible to make any distinction, so as to remove the Hon. Gentleman's idea of informality.

"No substantial objection being made to the report, it was brought up, and agreed to.

"The bill "to allow the importation of goods and merchandise from Great Britain to New York, and all places in North America, which are or may be in the possession of his Majesty's troops, and from such places to Great Britain, and to allow such goods and merchandise to be so exported and imported in the same manner as before the passing of the several prohibitory acts of Parliament were allowed to be imported and exported" was presented and read a first time.

"An account of the offices and employment under the Crown in the Office of Ordnance, existing on the 25th of October 1779, with the number of officers employed at that time, with their respective salaries. And also,

"An account of the number and names of the officers in each department in the Office of Ordnance, with their salaries, as they stood on the 5th of January 1779, distinguishing the time when any encrease in the number of such officers or their salaries, were made," were presented, the titles read, and the accounts ordered to lie on the table.

"The bill for the better supply of mariners on board his Majesty's ships of war, and the bill relative to the Irish coin, were read a third time, and passed.

"An account was ordered to be laid before the House, of how much of the land tax for 1779, was paid into the Exchequer on the 7th of February last.

"Several ordinance accounts were likewise moved for, and ordered.

"The House, in a Committee on the militia pay bill, went through the same; the report to be received to-morrow.

"When Rodney's fleet left England, it consisted of twenty-one sail of the line; the first ship detached from it was the Hector to the West Indies, with the convoy, before the taking of the prizes off Cape Finisterre; the second was the America, with the above prizes to England; the third and fourth were the Dublin and Shrewsbury to Lisbon, the latter to convey the former, the other being disabled, that she was obliged to go into dock to repair; the Shrewsbury returned to the fleet, but the Dublin is yet at Lisbon. Sir George Rodney has taken four sail with him to the West Indies, and the Edgar is left at Gibraltar, under the command of Captain Elliot, whose broad pendant is flying at her top-mast head as Commodore.

"His Royal Highness Prince William Henry did not arrive in town on Monday night, but is expected to-morrow, with Admiral Digby, and will appear next day at the Drawing-room.

"Upon the 27th November last, died Andrew Grant, Esq; at his house of Mount Rich, in the island of Grenada.

This day, the Court of Session rose for the spring vacation.

On Monday morning, at nine o'clock, the High Court of Judiciary will meet, in order to proceed on the trial of the two footpads frequently mentioned in this paper.

They write from Ely in Fife; that on Thursday forenoon, during the violence of the storm, a sloop belonging to Kinghorn, Robertson master, was wrecked under Captain Kyd's house. One man and two boys were drowned, notwithstanding the assistance given by the inhabitants and Captain Kyd's press-gang, who, at the hazard of their lives, exerted themselves to save the poor people. The master could only be saved with great difficulty.

Several trifling accidents happened in this city and neighbourhood from the above high wind; unnecessary particularly to be mentioned, as they were not attended with any alarming consequences.

Yesterday, the remainder of the 25th, or Edinburgh regiment, arrived in town from Newcastle, and marched up to the castle, to do duty there, along with the rest of that regiment, who were cantoned there some time ago.

We are informed by a correspondent in Glasgow, that the Theatre there has latterly met with very great success; and the Ladies even seem to outdo those of Edinburgh, by bespeaking Play after Play, which has encouraged the Managers to give Mr Aldridge a capital engagement for six nights; and he is to make his first appearance, there some time next week.

Fiars for Mid Lothian, for crop 1779, struck yesterday by the Sheriff of Edinburgh;

	Per B.	ll.
Clean Wheat,	14	6
Black'd Wheat,	13	6
Barley,	11	3
Blanded Bear,	9	9
Rough Ditto,	8	9
Best Oats,	9	0
Oat Meal, eight stone per boll,	10	0
Pease,	8	0

The favour from Newcastle should certainly have appeared this night, could we have found room for it. It shall have a place on Monday.

C.'s CROSS-READINGS are delayed for the same reason.

Several Strictures have been sent against certain Gentlemen for bespeaking a play; none of which, with any propriety, can be admitted.

I. M. has no reason to accuse us of partiality, for not inserting his last verses. We have had already enough on such a trifling subject.

In a few days will be published,  
By CHARLES ELLIOT, Parliament-square,  
Elegantly printed in Quarto, price One Shilling.

T H E T W I N S ;

OR,

WHICH IS WHICH?

A PARCE of THREE ACTS.

Altered from SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY OF ERRORS;

By WILLIAM WOODS.

AS PERFORMED AT THE THEATRE-ROYAL, EDINBURGH.

And of C. ELLIOT may be had, just published,

Price only 1 s. 6 d. per volume, neatly bound in French Marble Paper,

BELL'S EDITION

OF THE POETS OF GREAT BRITAIN,

From CHAUCER to CHURCHILL,

Volumes 38, 39, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64;

Being the Poetical Works of John Hughes, 2 vols.; Sir Samuel Garth, 1

vol.; John Dyer, 1 vol.; Sir John Denham, 1 vol.; Elijah Fenton,

1 vol.; Lord Landisdowne.

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Donne, 3 vols.

Each Volume of the above is enriched with some print of en-

graving; and the first volume of each author contains a genuine por-

trait from some capital pictures in the grand collection of the late

Earl of Chesterfield, or some of equal authority and consequence.

BELL'S BRITISH THEATRE, completed in twenty volumes, with

fine frontispieces to each volume, and an engraving representing

some favourite performer to each play, being in all one hundred.

Price, 2 l. 10 s. the small; 5 l. the royal paper; with proof-impre-

ssions in numbers.

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BELL'S EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS, nine Volumes.

Price, 1 l. 7 s. the small; and 1 l. 16 s. the royal, in boards. The

small edition of Shakespeare may be had in thirty-seven numbers, in-

cluding an Essay on Oratory, &c. at 18 s. 6 d. per set, without his

poems; or any single number at 6 d. each, ornamented with a fine

engraving. The Poems may also be had separately at 3 s. and a few

fests of Prints for Shakespeare. The royal price, 10 s. 6 d.; and

the small, 5 s.

NOTICE to Relations of JOHN MACDOUGAL, who

was born in the parish of Fogo, in the county of Berwick.

THE Persons who are cousins, nieces, and nephews, or grandnieces

and grand nephews, either by the father's side or the mother's

side, to the deceased John Macdougall, late servant to William Hall,

Esq; of Whitehall, are desired to apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to

the signet, transmitting certificate of the relation they stand in to the

said John Macdougall, betwixt and the 15th day of April next; with cer-

tification to those who fail to apply, that the money left by the said

John Macdougall will be shared among such relations, of the degrees men-

tioned, as shall appear.

Application by letter will be sufficient. After the 15th of April, 4

day will be fixed for payment of the money.

N. B. Mr Hall had another servant named John Macdougall, who was

born in the north country, the relations of that person have no concern

in the matter advertised. Not to be repeated.

RUSSIA GOODS.

PETER FORRESTER and COMPANY have imported, and are

selling on the most reasonable terms, at their warehouse, north-

west corner of the Royal Exchange, for ready money only.

Broad White Sheeting, Narrow ditto,

Brown ditto, Broad and narrow Diapers.

Very fine grey and spotted Furs; printed Cloths and Bed-Covers, dif-

ferent patterns; white and brown Tweels; Stripped Ditto; Kitchen

Towelling and Wine Rubbers; Russia Soap.

And at their shop great choice of LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, and

SHEFFIELD GOODS, newest patterns. They give the most for light

Gold, old Silver, and Lace.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the British coffeehouse Ed-

inburgh, upon Monday the 13th of March curt; betwixt the hours

of four and five afternoon.

THAT SHOP at the head of Strichen's Close, presently possessed

by Mr David Sheppard grocer, consisting of a fore shop and two

back rooms, a cellar immediately under the same with two fire places.

The above subjects were set in tack nineteen years ago, at the rent of

21 l. sterling, and the tack expires at Whitunday 1782. As the shop

has been well frequented for many years past, and as it is situated in a

central part of the town, the purchaser may expect a considerable rise.

The progress of wits and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands

of James Sommers writer in Edinburgh, to whom any person inclining

to make a private bargain before the day of roup may apply.

SALE OF WOODS.

TO be SOLD, by private contract, and either together or in par-

cels, The extensive WOODS and GROWING TIMBER upon

the baronies of Drumlanrig, Sanguhar, Tinwald, Mouffwald, Thor-

wald, Rofs, &c. situated in the county of Dumfriesshire. These Woods

are valued at about 20,000 l. and divided into thirty-six lots or parcels,

from 20 l. to 1500 l. each. They are full grown, and consist chiefly of

Oak, Ash, Elm, Beech, Plane, and Fir Trees, with a mixture of some

other trees, such as Green, Chestnut, Liburnum, Lime, Alder, Birch, and

Poplar.

Mr Macmurdy at Drumlanrig House, or Mr Tait writer to the signet

Edinburgh, will inform as to particulars; give orders to view the woods,

receive proposals, and conclude a sale.

TO BE SET,

THE Farm of PITTLESBURGH, in the parish of Eccles and thire

of Berwick, consisting of near 200 acres. The farm is all in-

closed, and is only three miles from the market towns of Dunse and

Greenlaw.

The entry to be to the Houses and Grass at Whitunday first, and to

the arable land at the separation of the first crop.

For further particulars apply to John Anderson writer to the signet,

or to Thomas Nisbett at Lamb. on, who will show the farm.



**SUCH Persons to whom the deceased Mr ROBERT ANDERSON, Seed-merchant and Nurseryman in Edinburgh, died indebted, are requested immediately, or betwixt the 20th of March next, to lodge exact notes of their claims, specifying the particular articles, and how the same are constituted, with John Tawie writer in Edinburgh.**

N. B. The Seed and Nursery Business is carried on as formerly, under the firm of ANDERSON, LESLIE, AND CO.

### GORGIE PRINTFIELD,

Near EDINBURGH.

**JAMES REID and COMPANY** continue to print Linen and Cotton Cloth, for household-furniture, garments, &c. after the best manner.

Books containing great variety of new fashionable patterns to be seen, and cloths taken in for printing at Edinburgh, by

Messrs Charles Eplin and Company, above the Main Guard.

Mr Thomas Michie merchant, head of Libberton's Wynd.

Mr Orr, in Leith.

Mrs Stewart, in Musselburgh.

Mr Young, in Dalkeith.

Mr Wardlaw, in Haddington.

Mr James Bertram, in Balgownie.

Mrs Gilloch, in Dunbar.

Mr Gray, in Dumfries.

Mr John Morrison, merchant in Berwick.

Mr Lamb, in Selkirk.

Mr Finlay, in Lanark.

Mrs Mitchell, in Linlithgow.

Mr Lithgow, in Falkirk.

Mrs Baird, in Stirling.

Mr Wilson, in Whitburn.

Mr James Johnston, in Alloa.

Mrs Wardlaw, in Dumfries.

Mr Joseph Brown, in Kirkcaldy.

N. B. Cloth returned with dispatch, carriage free.

**ALEXANDER LAIDLAY, at Tulloch, near**

**PERTH, continues to PRINT all kinds of Linen and Cotton**

**Cloth, in the best manner, and at moderate prices.**

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At Edinburgh, by Joseph Lachlan merchant, Lawn-market;

Falkirk, John Gourlay merchant;

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Crief, Peter Campbell merchant;

Glasgow, Mrs Orr merchant;

Greenock, Mary Threlkeld milliner;

Alloa, John Macculloch merchant;

Kincardine, Robert Rintoul merchant;

Dunfermline, David Reid merchant;

Kirkcaldy, Robert Brown dyer;

Pittentween, Mrs Horsburgh merchant;

Newburgh, John Fairclough weaver;

Kinross, George Smith merchant;

Dundee, Peter Elder dyer;

Arbroath, Mrs Mudie, at the Laboratory;

Montrose, Alexander Burn merchant;

Brechin, John Mudie merchant;

Perth, Mrs Paton merchant, and

Mr Laidlay at the Tannage;

And at Tulloch, by Alexander Laidlay.

At all which places the pattern-books will be shown, and receipts granted.

ALEX. LAIDLAY will not be answerable for small pieces of old goods.

N. B. A considerable number of New Patterns have been added to the books.

**SALTON BARLEY-MILL BLEACHFIELD.**

**ARCHIBALD HORN, at the above field, will bleach Cloth, at**

**the following prices, viz.**

All Plain Linen weve in a

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